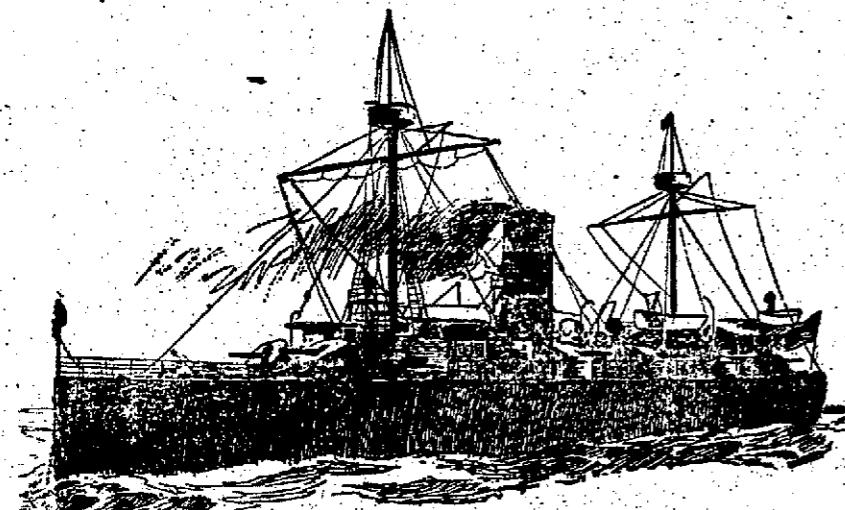


NEWS TO FIFTEENTH FROM COAST EXCHANGES

**Loss of the American Cruiser
Charleston.**

**MAJ. JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

**Aguinaldo Surrounded — Things About the Same
in South Africa — Sugar
War Ending**



THE LOST CRUISER CHARLESTON.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The United States cruiser Charleston has been wrecked on an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguin Island. Admiral Watson cables the following report:

"Charleston wrecked uncharted coral reef three miles north-northwest of Guinapak Rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 o'clock this morning, November 2. Everybody safely landed at Kamiguin Island with rifles and two Colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf in sailing launch. When he left no opportunity for examination of wreck. Northeast monsoon, heavy sea prevailing. Reports ship struck easily, then thumped violently. Fireroom compartment flooded, first water-tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies setted aft, water one foot from name well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days' provisions, one-half rations landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kamiguin, due today. Have cabled Hongkong for salvage for Charleston."

"WATSON."

THE PRESS REPORT.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Shortly after the Charleston struck her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship. After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and they abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the ladders and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing with two Colt guns, 134 rifles and ten days' rations.

Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing. The breech blocks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had got away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kamiguin Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that firing would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half-naked people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility. On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieutenant John D. McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the Gulf of Lingayen in a 30-foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but entirely ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days adrift, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore on account of the high seas, being most of the time in falling rain. Finally, flying the Union Jack down, clad in their underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battle-shore Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kamiguin Island yesterday. The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the western coast of Luzon, and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed, however, that she had joined General Wheaton's expedition.

In naval circles the accident is considered quite unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more such disasters in Philippine waters, which remains indifferent to him.

MAY SAVE THE BOAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—When Acting Secretary Allen reached the

the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the red parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines. Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was taken to the President in the midst of the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went downstairs where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage and the President returned to the Cabinet meeting, where the sad news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A private dispatch received from Manila this morning announced the death of Major John A. Logan of this city. The remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh. Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the south of France and was preparing to leave when the cablegram announcing Major Logan's death was received.

Mrs. Logan has received the following telegram from President McKinley:

"It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband while gallantly leading his battalion in the charge at San Jacinto. His splendid qualities as a soldier and high courage on the fighting line have given him place among the heroic men of the war, and it will be some consolation to you to know that he died for his country on the field of honor. You have in this trying hour for yourself and children the sincere sympathy of Mr. McKinley and myself."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

AGUINALDO SURROUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Instead of being at Bayambang, as supposed from General Otis' previous dispatches, Aguinaldo is believed to be within the cordon of American troops established by the energy of Generals Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton. It appears in the light of later information that Aguinaldo was headed for Bayambang, where he proposed to establish his headquarters, but it is apparent that he delayed his going too long. In any event the capture of his private secretary and property shows that Aguinaldo is not far away, and if by any chance he has succeeded in getting past the American lines or is able to slip through, immediate measures will be taken to cut him off.

STATUS QUO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Still Hammering Away at Ladysmith and Kimberley.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 4:30 a.m.—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning except a dispatch from Mafeking forwarded by a runner, dated October 31, which says that during the afternoon General Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Colonel Baden-Powell under a flag of truce to declare that he did not consider the Geneva convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross Society to fly from several buildings at once in the town and that in his opinion the employment of natives against whites and the use of dynamite mines were both opposed to the rules of war.

Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva convention did not stipulate as to the number of Red Cross stations permissible, and that the Boers were only required to respect the convention, the hospital and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the town limits. The British commander also pointed out that mines were recognized adjuncts of civilized warfare, and the defenses of Pretoria were extensively mines. Moreover, he reminded General Cronje that the Boers had fired upon natives, burned their kraals and released their cattle, and that the natives only defended their lives and property.

Despite three warnings from Colonel Baden-Powell the Boers continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager. The sending of the Boer envoy was regarded as a mere pretext for penetrating the British lines at Mafeking. According to the latest reports the town is confident of its ability to hold out until the end of the campaign.

So far as Kimberley is concerned the mental condition of the British there must be good from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated November 8.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of General Redvers Buller. H. H. S. Powerful has arrived at Simon's Bay from Durban and begun to coast. The cruiser will return to Durban immediately with more guns. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would be sent to Ladysmith immediately, but beyond that nothing is known of the British campaign, and equal secrecy surrounds the movements of the Boers.

BOER DEMAND AND THREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Nothing is known either at the War Office or the Colonial Office here regarding the alleged official statement cabled from Cape Town saying State Secretary Reitz, in behalf of the Transvaal government, has demanded that General White immediately release Nathaniel Marks, a supposed spy, who is confined at Ladysmith. The dispatch adding that President Krueger threatens to shoot six British officers in the hands of the Boers. It is further asserted from Cape Town that Marks went to Ladysmith after the investment of that place with the express object of obtaining information for the Boers, and one version of the story is that the Transvaal authorities have threatened to execute six British officers if the supposed spy is not released to which General Buller is said to have replied that the British were entitled to retain the man until he should render a satisfactory account of himself.

MOTHER AND WIFE NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root, sent by Major John Johnson, assistant adjutant general. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure, and, driving downtown, communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long-distance telephone.

Soon after noon Mrs. John A. Logan

the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the red parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines. Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was taken to the President in the midst of the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went downstairs where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage and the President returned to the Cabinet meeting, where the sad news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

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From whatever cause arising, it is a rest specific for Gout and Rheumatism, painless, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted from anything injurious to the Proprietary solict customers to give it a trial to realize its value.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. T. G. SWIFT—EDIT.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

The question of how to get a part of the surplus into circulation was discussed in yesterday's Advertiser by financial experts, some of whom proposed, as a means of partial relief, that the interest rate of the Postal Savings Bank should be cut down from 4% per cent to 3 or 3½ per cent. The argument was that this move would induce withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank and therefore from the Treasury surplus and that deposits would cease. In consequence the funds now put in the keeping of the Government would find their way to the private banks which would loan them out to the people. As the deposits of the government bank approximate half the surplus, amounting on Dec. 31, 1898, to \$942,268.41, it is easy to see that the course proposed would go a long way to relieve the financial situation.

Ordinarily in debating such a plan the Advertiser would first take into account the welfare of the depositors. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number would, in that case, have to be invoked. But we are face to face with the fact that, as soon as annexation is perfected, the Postal Savings Bank will have to go. There is no place for such an institution under the United States postal laws. That being true there would be but a trifling advantage in keeping up the interest rate and one in no way commensurate with the advantage in putting it down. Seeing that the Bank cannot live long why let it contract the circulating medium and stand in the way of productive enterprises which might employ labor, while it does live?

This is a view expressed not only by the bankers and financial experts but by President Dole. The argument, far-reaching as it is, goes still further. When the Postal Bank was organized the Government needed money and looked to the depositors for it. Without such aid taxation might have had to be dangerously increased. Now, under the changed conditions of prosperity, the Government has more money than it knows what to do with and every deposit made in the Postal bank increases its embarrassments. Why should the Government borrow when its coffers are full and running over?

Reduction of the interest rate is no new thing. The policy has been carried out before in Hawaii and can be lawfully resorted to again. We are impelled to agree with the view that the time has come for further action of this kind and that the general welfare of Hawaii will be conserved by gradual preparation for the day, not far in future, when the Savings Department of the Government will have to be wound up altogether.

HAWAII NOT A DUMPING GROUND

Every now and then San Francisco proposes to send its lepers to Molokai arguing that our leper settlement is better adapted to the care of these unfortunate than the pest house on the sand dunes. So far as the illustration goes there can be no dispute. Our settlement is a model one while the pest house is the most forlorn, uncomfortable and hopeless public institution in the West with the sole exception of the San Francisco morgue. Still that is no reason why Hawaii should be burdened and imperilled with the care of outside patients. Just because we have a good place in which to treat the victims of leprosy, no more argues that we should receive San Francisco lepers than the fact that San Francisco may have the best facilities for curing small pox proves that she should import small pox patients from here. The coast metropolis would invoke the quarantine against a scheme like that, and assuredly, that claim is fair play.

It should be better understood than it is that Hawaii is not setting itself up as a sanitorium for lepers. A part of Molokai was put aside to attract the victims of the white plague but to get them out of the way of healthy people and, if possible, to eradicate the local cases and make Hawaii clean again. If lepers from California are received, then lepers from every other part of the United States will come. We shall never get rid of the plague. It will always abide with us and harass the repose of the Islands as a resort for those who seek pleasure or health. Against such a proposition Hawaii is and will remain opposed. This is no dumping ground for incurables of any kind, least of all the worst.

So far we have kept the California pest victims out but efforts are all the time being made to induce the Federal Government to override our laws and compel us to receive the unhappy people.

first we know a company of lepers may arrive here with an order of the Federal Government behind it. That would visit us with grave embarrassments. We need therefore to keep careful watch of developments at Washington and to instruct our agents there to make instant protest whenever there seems to be any chance of the San Francisco plot succeeding.

As to what should be done with the rotting denizens of the San Francisco pest house is a matter which may be properly left to those whom it most concerns. But an outsider may be at liberty to remark that a State with uninhabited channel islands and isolated mountain valleys, has plenty of room in which to isolate lepers and ought to use some of it rather than to try and foist the care of its undesirable wards upon other communities.

AN UNFORTUNATE WAR.

The loss of the cruiser Charleston and the death of brave men like Major John A. Logan are but a few of the many items of an expense bill that is beginning to cause alarm on the Mainland. The Philippine Islands cost America a war and a special cash outlay of \$30,000,000 to acquire, but they have cost it many times \$20,000,000 and a host of valuable lives to occupy. We

cannot say, after all, that there has been much return for the money. The natives, like all guerrilla combatants, recover easily from defeats; they are no less numerous than they were when the war began and their spirit has grown more hostile because of their losses of life and reverses of arms. Even if Aguinaldo were captured the fact would not necessarily end the struggle, which might go on thereafter as easily as did the war in Cuba after the killing of the two Maceos or as did the troubles between Spain and the Tagals after Dr. Rizal had suffered martyrdom.

We are beginning to doubt the remedy of arms. It has rarely been effective, as the Advertiser pointed out the other day, in dealing with guerrilla bands. Spain was always forced in the old times to end its wars in Cuba and the Philippines by compromise and we are not sure that the United States will not find it cheapest to follow suit. The pity of it is that compromise was not tried before war began. Those were rare old times when American army officers, legged and sworded, clanked about Manila contemptuous of the native who showed a reasonable interest in the welfare of his country. It was all very nice when Aguinaldo asked what the intentions of the American Government were to dismiss him with a jest and finally to order him and his followers out of Manila into the swamps—all very well as an exhibition of pride and complacency. But it was bad politics. A little consideration of the native at the start might have enabled the country to avoid this inglorious and costly war, but it was withheld and America is now paying the price in millions of money, in the lives of its best and bravest and in a lamentable destruction of other values.

What is to be the future policy? Fortunately Congress, in the light of all the blunders of the past, can soon take up the question with full intelligence. It is the only power in the Government which can decide what the permanent course shall be and in its wisdom and discretion the people, who are heartily sick of the war and half sick of the Philippines, now put their faith. Congress may see fit to grant a scheme of autonomy so broad that the Tagals will be satisfied with it. Assuredly something of the kind will have to be done else the American people, in their disgust at the smash of warships and the wreck of lives in an ignoble undertaking may wreak their vengeance at the polls.

GLANDERS IN TOWN.

The Board of Health has a serious problem before it in dealing with the glanders, an outbreak of which is reported in a private corral of this city. We do not need to emphasize the fact that the glanders is the most dangerous and destructive malady to which equine flesh is heir, but it is not so generally known that it is one of the incurable diseases of man. A person driving a horse so afflicted and catching in his eyes the mist that flies back into the carriage when the animal sneezes, is likely to get the glanders himself. He had better choose leprosy instead.

Now, the Board of Health is alive to the danger and has already imported some dead stock. But the Board cannot do everything. It must have the help of the citizens in the work of detecting cases. If any one knows of a sick horse in town or a neighbor's, he will confer a public favor by notifying the Board of Health at once and thus causing an examination to be made.

The question is one of Federal interest also, for if the disease gets a start in the Government corral and is thereby exported to the Philippines there will be several kinds of mischief to

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

That trouble would come sooner or later between Russia and Japan was a foregone conclusion when Russia interfered in the war settlement between Japan and China and, in the final trickery, got away with the richest prize of the victor. The Tokio government began forthwith to make ready for a test of strength and the Czar was not long in following the same course. Ever since the summer of 1895 the two powers have been strengthening their lines. Russia has hurried the building of her railroad, has acquired Port Arthur and Talién-wan and has added to her garrisons and her fleet while Japan, on her side, has increased the navy to 160 vessels of war and has created an army of 500,000 men that excites the admiration of old world experts.

It is now said that Japan will pick a quarrel with Russia before the railroad is finished and undertake, by prompt military movements to seize Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Great and strong as Russia is, the game for Japan is not so stupendous as it looks.

Russia in Eastern Asia, far from her military and naval bases, is distinctly weaker than Japan, which, to the minds of those who have seen the Japanese in battle, is a stronger military power than one or two of those in Europe that bear a greater reputation. It would be no surprise to the initiated if, in such a contest, Japan should win. Assuredly she would do so if the European foes of Russia compelled the latter to reserve the better part of her army and navy for the protection of Western frontiers.

What the effect of such a war would be upon the attitude of Japan abroad is a question of definite interest to Hawaii. If Japan called in all her reserves as a preliminary step we might see a considerable exodus ofabor from these Islands. Thousands

of our transient Japanese are subject to military duty at home. That they would try to meet the obligation no one who knows their courage and fanatical patriotism could doubt for a moment. How many under such circumstances we might lose and whether or not the exodus would be a good thing for Hawaii is a question we may all be debating before many months or even weeks go by.

The Japanese murderer, Ibara, gets the benefit of the United States jury law and is reprieved. The fact cannot be cited as a triumph of justice but it is a mighty good thing for Ibara.

And now the Federal Government admits that it was mistaken in the view that Hawaii is under military control. So far so good. Gradually but surely in Island matters Uncle Sam is getting his bearings.

Some day we will have a street car service, that no outbreak of glanders can affect. It is one of the luckless things about the tramway or mule car system that any general epidemic of the disease now starting in might either tie up its motive power or make it dangerous for people to ride on the cars. Possibilities like these bring the imperfections of the tramway home to everyone and excite a lively hope of early competition with it by electric cars or automobiles or both.

No one really supposes that Congress would, even if it were unwise enough to adopt a colonial system for Hawaii, impose discriminating duties upon our sugar. The plea that such a danger exists implies the notion that an American colony would not be treated so well by the mother country as it was when independent and under monarchial rule. The United States can hardly propose to deny its own people what it freely granted them when they were in foreign hands. Reciprocity under the Crown and the Provisional Government implies absolute free trade in sugar under any phase of the annexation agreement. Talk to the contrary is simply buncombe intended, as the man in the "Mikado" would say, to add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative.

The lost Charleston was identified with a good deal of Hawaiian history. She took King Kalakaua on his last visit to the Coast and brought back his remains. The only great public hookoоп held here for years occurred on the Charleston's decks and not long ago former Queen Kapiolani presented the vessel with a flag as an evidence of her good will to the new masters of the soil. The white cruiser was always a favorite in Hawaii and will be missed.

Mr. F. J. Cross informs the public that wireless telegraphy between the Islands of this group is a fact. A contract with the Maron people has been made and the wireless system is now out of the stage of experiment and has its full credit as a factor of business. In a few months it will be possible to sit at one's desk in Honolulu and call up Maui, Oahu or Kauai, not to speak of the other Islands, as easily as is now practicable, under another system, to call up Waikiki and Palama.

Rumors that the Czar and the Kaiser propose to intervene in the Transvaal war should be taken cum grano salis. The Kaiser is on cordial terms with Great Britain now and is about to pay a friendly visit to his royal grandmother Queen Victoria. If he had any intention of making trouble between Great Britain and the Boers he would not be putting himself under obligations to British hospitality. Should the two Emperors have a plan in common regarding the war it probably concerns the proper of friendly mediation under the terms of the Peace arrangement

Times have changed in Honolulu since a distinguished financier, unfriendly to the then Provisional Government, thought to bring the authorities to time by making a sudden demand for the payment of a call loan of \$90,000.

Adjutant-General Corbin seems to be having no trouble about finding land for military purposes. Despite those terrible real estate "grabbers" he has got the choice of sites upon which a division of troops might be maneuvered. We thought it would be that way. The trouble with Corbin is that he has not, in reading alarmist bulletins, learned to detect the exact color of the Hawaiian gold brick.

The plea for a kind of labor in the cane fields that will make Hawaii a white man's country was heard with approval at the Planters' meeting. No doubt if such labor could be had the majority of the planters would gladly take it. The trouble is to get the requisition filled. If that part of the problem can be solved it ought not to take long to make Hawaii fit for statehood—a condition it is never likely to reach while the bulk of the laboring class and of the population is Asiatic.

Andrew Carnegie continues to do things for American cities. His dad is to give them library buildings when the people who want such prizes take the trouble to ask him for them. Where libraries already exist he is ready to adopt good suggestions for other utilities. Is there nothing in the way of a Carnegie memorial which Honolulu could utilize and which would be worth somebody's trouble in bringing the matter to the attention of this eager benefactor?

Embassador Choate is not a politician. If he were he would let the Anglo-American alliance drop out of his post-prandial talk. Every time it appears there the average German, French, Irish, Scandinavian and Italian Republican twists around and bites himself in the small of the back. The President who made Mr. Choate an Embassador will need the help of these foreign-born Republicans next year and he would probably be relieved if our envoy would attune his after-dinner eloquence to harmless persiflage.

As President McKinley seems to be satisfied with General Hartwell at Washington it behoves the Island people to be satisfied with him also. Attempts to bind General Hartwell's influence, however justified they may seem to those engaged in the work, can have no good effect upon the welfare of Hawaii as a whole. If Island factions start a row at Washington it may result in putting over all Hawaiian legislation for another year, leaving the ad interim Government in power. If we judge our esteemed friends of the Opposition right that is not what they are banking for.

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Former Chief Justice Schofield of Illinois is quoted as follows: "Talking of Hawaii the President did not issue his proclamation forbidding further dealing any too soon. There are a remarkable lot of smart fellows down about Honolulu who can give the average American points on land-grabbing. They are making the most of the annexation of the Islands to this country, and unless our governmental authorities are watchful there will be very little of the so-called crown land by the time Congress arranges for the permanent government of the islands." There are also, apparently a remarkable lot of dull fellows in Illinois who believe all they hear. A study for the instruction of mainlanders and statesmen in primary facts about Hawaii could do a great work.

His Last Voyage.

Upon return to San Francisco, Captain Hamitic will resign the command of the Australia and board the transatlantic liner Mariposa as her captain. Throughout the many years as master of the popular Australis Captain Hamitic has earned a reputation for skill and courtesy, and his transfer from the fastidiously regarded with the Honolulu people, who

Could Not Sleep

THE PHILIPPINES

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night," MARIE HAMES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SHOCK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1. six for \$5.

Hood's Pills. Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c
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PLANTATION MEETINGS

Waialua Agricultural Co.—Ewa Plantation Co.—Kona Sugar Co.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday morning, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected to succeed themselves:

President, J. B. Atherton; vice-president, C. M. Cooke; secretary, E. D. Tenney; treasurer, W. A. Bowen; auditor, Henry Waterhouse.

Reports of all the officers for the previous year ending September 30th were offered and adopted.

The first annual report of the manager and treasurer in printed form shows treasurer's summary of receipts \$1,477,304.66. Of this amount \$903,209, was received on account of stock assessments \$325,854.91 cash advanced by agents of the company. Cash on hand \$2,892.33. The permanent improvements item of \$758,462.63 shows a decided desire on the part of the company to place its plant in shape for heavy work. The year's operating expenses for the 1900 crop are given at \$192,988.13 and the crop of 1901 at \$95,226.81.

The report of manager Goodale covers the history of three crops, viz.: 1889, 1900 and 1901, the 1899 crop being sold with General Hartwell at Washington. It behoves the Island people to be satisfied with him also. Attempts to bind General Hartwell's influence, however justified they may seem to those engaged in the work, can have no good effect upon the welfare of Hawaii as a whole. If Island factions start a row at Washington it may result in putting over all Hawaiian legislation for another year, leaving the ad interim Government in power. If we judge our esteemed friends of the Opposition right that is not what they are banking for.

As President McKinley seems to be satisfied with General Hartwell at Washington it behoves the Island people to be satisfied with him also. Attempts to bind General Hartwell's influence, however justified they may seem to those engaged in the work, can have no good effect upon the welfare of Hawaii as a whole. If Island factions start a row at Washington it may result in putting over all Hawaiian legislation for another year, leaving the ad interim Government in power. If we judge our esteemed friends of the Opposition right that is not what they are banking for.

The 1900 crop consists of a total area of 906 acres, 100 of which will be ratoons, and the manager estimates the output at 6,000 tons of sugar. Of the 1901 crop there have been planted 1,250 acres, and by January 1st, 500 acres additional will be planted.

Ten miles of railroad track have been laid and are now in use, while eleven miles more are in course of grading and construction. Three reservoirs of 19,000,000 gallons capacity have been built and surveys have been made for others.

It is expected that the mill will be ready for work in time to take off the crop of 1900, the mill and boiling house to have a capacity of 150 tons of sugar per day.

Ewa plantation company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The treasurer reported net earnings for the year, \$933,532.74, of which \$600,000 represent dividends paid out. The 1899 crop yielded 22,357 tons, giving the plantation \$71,36 per ton net. The estimates for 1900 are given at 2,508 acres of plant and ratoon cane, with an estimate yield of 24,000 tons. For 1901 there will be 2,000 acres of plant cane and 900 of ratoon cane with an estimated yield of 29,000 tons.

Manager Renton estimates Ewa's future supply at 30,000 tons. He is satisfied with the success of the profit-sharing method pursued at his plantation, and states that wages have been taken a 20 per cent advance.

The Kona Sugar Company held its annual meeting yesterday, fall report of the officers being presented.

Pictures By Taverier.

Mr. A. B. Loebenstein has recently brought to Honolulu a number of transparencies by Taverier which are now on exhibition at King Bros. Art parlors. The pictures were printed several years ago, when Taverier was in Fiji, as decorations in the house occupied by Charlie Arnold, since dead. The property afterwards passed into Mr. Loebenstein's possession and he removed and preserved the paintings, which are now highly prized and become valuable since Taverier's death.

Hubert Vos, the Artist.

Hubert Vos, the Holland artist, who was lately in Honolulu and well known here, has arrived in San Francisco from the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. V

AT BANQUET BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

We had a paternal monarchy and republic. We should have a chance now to meet new responsibilities. Every community should manage its own affairs. All that kind of thing will put us on the forward march. The community now is in an uncertain position. We want cities, counties, villages and towns organized. When they are we will see more interest in the country and people who were in opposition will be helping each other. Mr. Smith is to be envied for his opportunities. He will meet a man who is to go down into history as one of the greatest of Presidents. Mr. Hatch paid a splendid tribute to McKinley, speaking as a Democrat, wishing him God-speed and good success.

Hon. W. C. Smith arose and made a few remarks about our interest in the general question of expansion.

President Dole called for Mr. Irwin, whom he described as perhaps the most successful business man in the country. Mr. Irwin responded in a modest and well-chosen speech voicing the high opinion of all present of Hon. Alexander Young.

Mr. Dillingham, as the next speaker, covered the subject of railway development in brief and earnest words and thanked the native Hawaiian Legislature for granting him his first franchise. He concluded by saying: There are none among us who do not know that we can take nothing out of the world but a good name; and those who make up this business community will surely take that for in honor, self-sacrifice and good repute, there is no community more deserving than this one. He also spoke of the value to whites of the generosity and hospitality of native Hawaiians.

Hon. L. A. Thurston was called for and awoke much enthusiasm by his plea for good relations not only with the native Hawaiians, but with the new-comers. Honolulu is advancing with tremendous strides. We shall be a city of 75,000 and 100,000. It would be a great pity if old-timers and newcomers should divide into hostile camps. There are lively people coming, and unless we welcome them as an American community should we shall have serious trouble. We are facing the time when we must formulate a municipal government. This will soon be brought home to us. We ought to begin to prepare for a municipal charter; there can be no better work on the part of the press and of individuals. The United States is developing along these lines rapidly, but we should take the best of the wisdom of England as well as of America. The municipalities of England and Germany should be studied.

Mr. Thurston spoke eloquently of Mr. Smith's services during the long strain of Island politics and expressed his thanks to him for his able work and his stick-to-itiveness.

The host then called upon Mr. Kaubukou. That gentleman spoke in Hawaiian and Hon. W. O. Smith interpreted. He said most of you present are white men, either born here or having come here to cast in your lot. The commercial interests of the country are prosperous, but unless certain important matters are considered harmony and prosperity may be undermined.

You gentlemen who represent the high interests of Hawaii must not remain silent but talk and act for the interests of all.

There will not only be conflicts of industry and commerce, but other matters that must be considered. It is vitally important that the races should work together. The foreigners must work with the natives. The latter are not wealthy, but there is a power in them which should be recognized. I have faith to believe that you will work for the common good so the Hawaiian interests and your interests will harmonize. There is a debt due to the native Hawaiians. The greatest responsibility is upon Kamailoa. Therefore I believe Mr. Smith will not only represent you but will represent all, the natives as well as the whites. There is a latent ill-feeling among Hawaiians, but in the hands of you gentlemen there is great hope for the future. But for the conservative influence of Mr. Dole and those with him in the time of trial great trouble might have resulted. They have been patriotic and wise. Mr. Kauukou paid some personal compliments to the guest of the evening. He said that Hawaiians depend largely upon those who have cast their lot here for counsel and assistance. He endorsed the sentiment that more men should go to Washington.

Justice Frear responded for the bench and bar. He wished that Chief Justice Judd might have been present. He said that the Judicial Department of Hawaii had always preserved its name untarnished. The other Departments, Legislative and Executive, had sometimes gone astray from the path of rectitude, but the Judiciary never. Our bench was organized out of the ancient system. Seventy-five years ago the Kings and Chiefs introduced the foreign trial by jury. In 1840 the Judiciary was made up of native Hawaiians and it acquitted itself so well that the independence of the Islands was recognized. Justice Frear spoke of the great services of former judges and congratulated the country that under the coming regime the Hawaiian courts would be modeled upon those of States rather than of Territories.

The concluding remarks, which were very short but of the most appropriate kind, came from Mr. Clive Davies and Hon. W. R. Castle, whereupon, with cheers and handshakings, the most notable public banquet in the recent history of Hawaii came to an end.

Mr. E. Ellsworth Carey.

Mr. E. Ellsworth Carey, who is now in town on route to Manila, where he has resided for a year, was formerly in the service of the Hawaiian government under the monarch. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertiser, and was known to many of the stirring

auguration of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Carey is one of the managers of Freedom, an influential daily published at Manila. Mrs. W. G. Walker of Oahu is Mr. Carey's sister.

Death of Captain Gardner.

Captain Frederic A. Gardner died at Berkeley, Cal., on Nov. 7, after a long illness, having contracted dysentery during a voyage to Manila. Captain Gardner had been in the employ of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., having served three years as first officer on the Doric. He was well known along the waterfront in Honolulu.

BOARD OF HEALTH

New System of Registration to be Started.

The Kapiolani Home-Trained Nurse Appointed Government Physician and Registrar.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the President of the Board, Minister Cooper, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Kelhipi, Agent Reynolds, and Secretary Wilcox.

The previous meeting's minutes were read and approved without discussion. The reports of the Slaughter House Committee were read showing that the animals killed had been in good condition throughout, and the fish market reports gave no indication of complaints as to the foods which had passed through the market.

Minister Cooper stated that the Board of Health, in conjunction with the Police Department, intended to commence a new system of registration under the Mitigation act, which, he hoped, would prove beneficial in its working.

The monthly report of the Kapiolani Maternity Home for the month of October showed receipts amounting to \$1218.15, including \$100.00 which had been donated by J. F. Hackfeld, and disbursements \$422.57. Four births were recorded during the month. A letter from the Treasurer of the Home was read, announcing the appointment of Mrs. E. C. Wilson, a trained nurse graduate of Waldeck and East Bay Hospitals, California, to take charge of the Home in place of Mrs. Caroline Clark, resigned.

The application of Dr. Alva Garrison dated October 31st, for a license to practice medicine in the Islands, was granted upon the certificates of his examination and credentials.

A communication from Dr. Le Brun of Hawaii was read, in which he tendered his resignation as Government physician for the District of Puna, Hawaii, and requesting that Frank Irwin M. D., who has been temporarily filling that position during Dr. Le Brun's absence, be appointed in his place. Dr. Le Brun's resignation was accepted, and upon motion Dr. Frank Irwin was appointed as his successor.

The vacancy in the North Kona district occasioned by the death of Dr. McWayne has not yet been filled, the Board deferring the matter until the next meeting. Sheriff Coney wrote the Board that he had investigated the case of Dr. Kimashima who was thought to be practicing his profession without a license, stating that the doctor held a license issued him in 1894 by Minister King.

Minister Cooper stated that it was the intention of the Board to sell at public auction on Saturday, November 25th, at noon, the opium which has been seized by the Health and Police Departments, amounting to 3,871 half pound tins.

The absence of Dr. Carmichael from the meeting deferred discussion on the merits of the Anti-leprosy shrubs as a curative for leprosy. Minister Cooper stated that the United States Government had requested through Dr. Carmichael, that the health principle of the shrub be given a practical test, but no action was to be taken in the matter until it met with the approval of the Board of Health.

Nothing important had been received from Dr. Wangsho who had been sent by the Board upon a tour of the other Islands to investigate the tuberculosis complaints.

A half-hour's executive session closed the meeting of the Board.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. If bad colds it has cured, or threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all

C. J. Fanen's funeral yesterday afternoon was a very large one. Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., attended in a body and conducted the services. A squad of police under Captain Holt followed the body to the grave. Marshal

of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Carey is one of the managers of Freedom, an influential daily published at Manila. Mrs. W. G. Walker of Oahu is Mr. Carey's sister.

HONOLULU SEWER

Admirable System Being Put in Place.

Description of a Work That Will be of Vast Sanitary Benefit to This City.

The magnitude of the work in connection with the system of sewerage in the city can be better appreciated after a visit to the reservoir and pumping site at Kakaako.

The average person sees only a gang of men in the various streets of the city, engaged in cutting a trench with many branches, and an occasional large circular hole, and burying therein long lines of ironstone piping of diameters ranging from eight, ten and twelve inches.

These pipes all have a gradual slope and increase in diameter as they approach Punchbowl street, where they connect with the main sewer. This latter is twenty-four inches in diameter, and is a solid cement and concrete pipe, leading to a concrete screen house which receives all heavy matter and in turn connects with the reservoir proper by two strong and heavy iron gates, which are operated by the use of handwheels placed above ground.

The reservoir is a solid concrete and cement faced pit, 100 feet square and 15 feet deep. Its walls, floor and roof are thirty-six inches thick and its root is supported by massive pillars, placed eight feet apart. A thick coating of earth is spread over the roof and turf is to cover everything from sight.

On the mauka and Walkiki corner is the site for the pumps, and through them the sewage is conveyed away out to sea, a distance of 4,800 feet from the reservoir.

One of the most interesting portions of the great work, is in the arrangement of these discharge pipes. For the first 1500 feet, the sewage is carried through ironstone piping, twenty-four inches in diameter, which connects with wrought iron pipes of the same diameter, encased in concrete for the remainder of the distance to the mouth of discharge, which is just 100 feet below the surface of the water.

In reply to a remark that the pipes, as being laid throughout the city, seemed small for the purpose, Mr. T. L. Beiser, who is superintending the construction of the work, stated that it has been found by experience, that small pipes were better than large ones and pointed out that at the dead end of every sewer is a flush tank, which contains 300 gallons of water and works automatically, discharges this quantity of water at stated periods and keeps the pipes clear of obstructions, and again, at every 200 or 300 feet of piping is placed a manhole, which may be used should the flush tanks fail, though experience has proven their absolute reliability in this direction. As the work progresses, branches are carried from what may be termed the limbs of the sewer, that is, the pipes through the streets to the roadside and securely capped, so that no difficulty may be experienced in connecting the houses. No bands are put in, but at every corner is placed a cistern, and by this means the danger of obstruction is minimized.

The system for the present, embraces all the city area between the waterfront and Beretania street and River and Alapai streets, although the King street line will be carried as far as Thomas square.

As to when the work will be completed, Mr. Beiser estimates the length of time to finish the ground work at five months, and, reckoning on another three months for the power house, erection of machinery, etc., places the date of operation at between eight and nine months from now. He considers the Honolulu system about the best he has been engaged upon. His firm is at work upon two other contracts at the same time, and both in California, one at Watsonville, draining some fifteen miles of property, and the other at Red Bluff with a total of about eleven miles of pipe. All three systems were designed by Hering, who is considered the ablest man in the States at such business.

It is interesting to observe the mixed races at work side by side in the trenches. Americans, British, Hawaiians, Galicians, Portuguese, Negroes, Japs, Chinese and representatives of Guiana, and the South Sea Islands. All work well and silently, for conversation under the circumstances is somewhat difficult. About eighty men are employed in the various gangs and the contractors, Messrs. Vincent and Belser, speak highly of their work.

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C. J. Fanen's funeral yesterday afternoon was a very large one. Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., attended in a body and conducted the services. A squad of police under Captain Holt followed the body to the grave. Marshal

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad, everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood,

and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

these pills and am now well again."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

W. G. Saffray has got the contract for building the new road from Kukuihaele to Waipio at \$5,555.55.

The white butterflies, said by Prof. Koehle to be so destructive to gardens, have appeared in Nuuanu valley.

A Chinese child has disappeared at Kohala and is believed to have been kidnapped. A Pake is under arrest on suspicion.

Will Vida and Miss Anna C. Schmidt were married at Kawaihae Church yesterday afternoon. They have gone to Waipio.

The lease of the Baseball Association grounds has been bought by Gear & Landis and the property will soon be offered to home-builders.

A notice of the postponement of the fifth assessment on the assessable stock of Kihei Plantation Company, limited, appears in this issue.

Clay Clement, recently playing in this city, has gone out of business as a star and has entered the support of McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neill.

Merchants are becoming anxious about their Christmas goods. Unless an extra steamer is put on the run, Honolulu may have to wait till the New Year for Santa Claus.

There is a fine plaster model of the new residence of Hon. W. G. Irwin at Waikiki, to be seen at the office of Bon, Epp & T. L. & T. C. Co.

Waialae Co. has been incorporated.

Waimanae Co. has been incorporated.

Waimoku Co. has been incorporated.

The army post is likely to be removed from Kapiolani Park to Kahauula or Leilehua, where large buildings will be constructed.

W. P. Fennell Postmaster and Notary Public, of Pusana leaves for the Coast by the Australia on account of the illness of his father.

The Coyne-Mehlen Furniture Company has a good-sized shipment of stylish and up-to-date furniture to arrive per W. H. Dimond, now due.

The marriage of Miss Marion Folson, daughter of Assistant Appraiser Folson, to Wm. H. Wallace of Oregon, will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Cathedral on Tuesday next.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 23, 1899.

CH. **COLDS.** **T.** **K.** **L.** **K.** **W.** **Y.** **Z.**

W. **X.** **V.** **U.** **T.** **S.** **R.** **P.** **M.** **N.** **O.**

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THE PLANTERS HOLD THEIR SECOND SESSION

(Continued from Page 3.)

speaking laborers can, and have to be managed. Of necessity, those ignorant contract men were and are put into gangs, and overseen by an overseer, who acts under instructions from a higher overseer, or the manager. White labor, and especially English-speaking labor, will not fall into the gang system, to be run wth Asiatics, or even in gangs of themselves, and to be constantly followed by the overseer. And it is not necessary, or it is less necessary, that English-speaking laborers should be handled thus. They can receive more direct instructions from the management, and carry them out without the constant oversight of an overseer, who may be of the same nationality, and of no greater intelligence, than themselves. The English-speaking laborers are also more capable than crude Asiatics of making contracts with the management to do certain work at so much per acre, or by the job. Further, such white laborers have open to them the opportunity to gradually become independent planters by the same means that have enabled the Asiatic free laborers to do so. It is along the latter line that the possibilities offer for white, English-speaking, labor to become engaged and settled in the chief agricultural industry of the islands.

INDUCEMENTS TO WHITE LABOR.

Bearing upon the question of the "inducements offered" to white labor, in the first place, the compensation paid to free laborers may be considered. In a brief report on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii," made by the writer six months ago (See Year Book of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Wilson to President McKinley, page 578) it is stated that the average wages per day of all laborers is equal to that of the mixed labor of Louisiana; and that the wages of unskilled Portuguese labor on stated plantations was 43 per cent. greater than that of the Asiatics. Since that date wages have risen all round on the Islands, and today the average wage of all nationalities is not less than 80 cents per day, whilst plantations exceeds \$1.00 per working day.

The free laborers have further the opportunity to become individual planters, growing cane to be sold at stated prices per ton to the large plantations; or, according to several forms of a system of profit-sharing they may co-operate with the plantations and receive such share of the results as may have been mutually decided upon. To become independent planters, growing and selling the cane to the plantations, is the more popular system with the men, and it is extending with considerable rapidity. The reason of the greater popularity of this system lies in the circumstances, that the men can work not only when they feel inclined, but when their labor is most effective. Further, they are able to engage the help of their families, at any season when the work is pressing. Moreover, this system contributes to the spirit and possibilities of independence, much of whose results are good and praiseworthy.

HOW TO BECOME A PLANTER.

Concerning the means by which free laborers have already become planters, and through which means free labor of all nationalities can continue to do so, an example is given in some detail, which sets forth the principle, and serves as an illustration of other cases: The Hilo Sugar Company encouraged and entered into agreements with free laborers to grow cane on its own and adjoining lands. Such lands as could not be cultivated by the plantation with horse labor were let free of rent; other lands are rented at from a nominal price up to \$8.00 per acre, as determined by the value of each specific lot. Where necessary, which is so in most cases of free laborers entering upon this system, the plantation makes advances of money to meet the living and other expenses of the small planters during the period that their crops are in growth. These allowances are refunded when the crop is harvested. The crop is purchased by the plantation according to a scale of prices which is based on the quality of the cane and the prices of sugar in New York, or in other cases according to conditions, all of which are set forth in drawn agreements, approved and signed by the growers and manufacturers of the cane. Forms of these several kinds of agreement can be readily obtained, and have already been furnished to authorities requiring to see and to use them.

Relating to the example now under consideration, the writer was present in the office of the said plantation four weeks ago when the manager was renewing contracts, and making advances of money to the planters upon the growing crop. Some thirty of those planters were there. The appearance of spirit, responsibility, and air of business responsibility of those men was nothing short of impressive when it was remembered that every one of them had arrived as contract men a few years ago, and without a dollar to them. In the course of conversation the man was said, "Yes, I paid out \$90,000 to these small planters last year, and their production is still increasing." He said further: "Oh, yes! they all seem very content, and even proud of their position. And they may well be! They not only live well, but some of them have balances of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to their names; whilst others make trips home to Japan in great style to see their friends. They all turn up again, though." As those men were leaving the manager's office, the writer noticed that most of them were riding their own horses or mules.

OFFER FREE TO ALL.

The ways that have been opened to existing small planters are open to those laborers of all nationalities upon those conditions that are necessary to make the independent planter system, and other co-operative systems, a success. The position of relative independence and security, and the compensation which have come to numbers of those peoples who came into the country through the contract-labor system are offered to all free labor entering the country, and at once, and with-

out the preliminary period of enslavement through which contract laborers have worked up to the present state. Only, all laborers, independent of nationality must subscribe to the requirements of the system, and honestly stand by the conditions of the agreements. This has been faithfully done by the small planters generally, and probably for the reason that they are fully aware that but for the liberal conditions offered by the plantations the system could not have come into existence. It is not for one moment claimed, however, that the plantations have been moved in this matter by any than business considerations; nevertheless, the results to the small planters have been just as beneficial; although the under-skirts had proceeded from motives of philanthropy.

In the opinion of the writer, there are advantages offering to white laborers, along the lines set forth, such as do not obtain in other countries. His familiarity with the state of labor in England, in European countries, and in the middle-western and southern States of America causes him to believe that the farm laborers in those old countries, and in Nebraska, and the States of the South have not such chances to reach an independent position, and to earn money, as are at this time being used and enjoyed by men who were his, contract laborers, then free laborers, and now relatively independent planters.

NOTE.—In affirming a title to speak upon the labor conditions of this country, the writer merely adds that his position has compelled him to become familiar with the affairs of the plantations, all of which he visits annually.

WALTER MAXWELL,

Special Agent for Hawaii of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin the report and Dr. Maxwell's statement were accepted and ordered published. In calling for discussion resolution was passed that the members consider the substance of the report and that a committee of three be appointed to report further on labor.

In speaking of labor, Mr. J. M. Horner said that as the United States was expanding he thought perhaps plantation laborers might be secured from Manila; he did not think the United States would object. There were ten millions of people in Manila to draw from. In considering the labor question there were two points to be looked after. First, to get laborers from the outside, and second, to get those help out of the laborers we already have. He also spoke of the plan of managing labor in the United States, where they had no laws. There leaders were appointed to set the pace. Here the Chinese and Japs combine to take a certain speed which is always made equal to the slowest man in a gang, and none are allowed to work faster. The leader system would do away with this abuse and increase the help. The leader could not use such large bodies of men and it would take more leaders; but in cutting and stripping the leaders could be successfully used. He told of a day's experience where he had taken the place of a luna, where the work was done in one-half the usual time and at a moderate rate. He also told his experience years ago in planting two hundred acres of cane on Maui.

Mr. Baldwin said that in regard to profit-sharing he did not think it would work. The laborers here were not at present sufficiently intelligent. In his opinion the average laborer now used would be very suspicious of the system and would think they were being cheated. But he thought the system could be carried out by paying a percentage on each ton of cane. He favored this plan where it could be carried on. Here the question of the lack of water, until pumping plants were more generally established, would be a drawback; but that would soon pass.

The system is now practically in use upon Spreckelsville plantation, and elsewhere; and under it the cane does better and looks better than under the present system.

The price paid per ton of cane is \$1.15 at the Ewa plantation. The men make good wages and produce good cane. This is one of the solutions of our new conditions. He had very grave doubts about negro labor; had read the reports of negro outrages in the South and his doubts were very grave. [Applause.] He spoke favorably of the Italian laborers in the South.

Manager Olding said he did not think we had much choice. Negroes were especially good hoers, and in the cotton fields were song: after more than

years in the South and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Judge Hart said he believed the trouble would occur with any nationality. He did not believe the system of setting the pace would be successful.

He quoted Senator Morgan, who was acquainted with conditions here, and who said, "For God's sake get rid of the negroes." It had been suggested by a local paper that negroes be brought to the Islands and that a part of their expenses would be raised in the United States. This was true; he believed the people there who knew them would be glad to pay to get them out of the country. He asked those favoring negro labor to study a recent article by Senator Morgan, printed in the North American Review; that, he thought, would settle that question forever.

Dr. Maxwell said that a year ago he had submitted a series of questions to Editor Dimond of the Louisiana Planter. In reply he was informed that of laborers in the South the Italians were the best and demanded highest prices; negroes cannot keep up with them and besides the Italians give no trouble.

The best negroes will not leave. It is only the riff-raff of New Orleans and other cities that are taking the plantation negroes refuse to leave the country. The Doctor held that labor must be considered from two standpoints.

First, from the plantation standpoint, since an annexation.

Secondly, from the standpoint of policy. It is most desirable to secure laborers who will become citizens. It is an absolute necessity that the United States Government be made to understand that we are doing this. This applies especially to the small planters. The same principle is largely applied in Europe. What is wanted here is to plant men who will become citizens and an integral part of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Morrison asked why our present labor is not satisfactory? We now have nearly enough to fill our wants. Let us arrange it so we can keep what we have. The fact that we lose labor is probably our own fault. We should be satisfied with present conditions.

Mr. Baldwin said the trustees for the past year had made great efforts to obtain European labor, but had failed. Endeavors had been made to get Americans under the co-operative system, but this had failed for the present, owing to the fact that the good times on the Mainland had raised wages. We should now adopt some plan to keep what we have, as there will be no more contracts. He believed strongly in adopting co-operation.

Mr. Morrison said the Japs prefer to live in small dwellings, while the Chinese prefer to live together in large buildings. His plantation is putting up small houses. He thought the plantations should be made more attractive.

Manager Cropp thought labor was easily obtained rapidly; it was going to Australia and elsewhere, especially to the Portuguese going to the United States and coming into Honolulu.

President Cooke said he was somewhat disengaged about Italians, when Mr. P. Isenberg wrote from Bremen that Germany is draining all the countries of Europe for laborers for the beet sugar industry. He spoke of making the plantations more attractive and believed that such hospitals as they had lately erected at Lihue should be imitated.

Manager Olding said the improvements in laborers' quarters were now becoming more general throughout the Islands.

On motion the recommendation of the labor report for a committee of three to report on labor was referred to the trustees for action.

At 12 o'clock the association adjourned subject to a call of the trustees.

Leprosy Decreasing.

(Hilo Tribune)

The medical reports show that leprosy is actually decreasing upon the Hawaiian Islands to a noticeable degree. This is not, as might appear at first sight, an actual decrease per capita among the Hawaiians, to whom it is for the most part confined, but is owing to the decrease of the Hawaiian race itself. In other words, it is falling for lack of material to feed upon.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN

Everybody has their hour of trouble. But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position. Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes

have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

R. J. Maye.

Major Potter of the Foreign Office has secured relief maps in colors of the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Oahu and Molokai. The maps will be very finely made and will show the various plantations, cane fields, streams, towns, forests and the general contour of each Island. They are to form a part of the Park Exhibit.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's balm when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat.

It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Land Agent Brown, General Agent, General Corbin's statement, at land on Oahu, desirable for milch cows purposes, has been disposed of in the way

of letting it to the Experiment Station at the Ex- p. r. n. in N. W. Hamakua.

It is the anti-leprosy principle of a group of shrub-trees now growing at the Experiment Station has the health-giving qualities ascribed to it by the United States Agricultural Department. It will prove one of the most valuable experiments undertaken by the Planters' Association.

Twenty-three of the shrubs are flowering and almost ready to flower; the extract which is claimed to contain health property is taken from the flower and the young leaf, and is given to a leprosy patient internally. From the experiments of former trials with the liquid it is said to cause frightful agony and death in the person as it can fail to act. If it takes the agony and pain is much less, and a cure is eventually claimed for the treatment.

Dr. Maxwell is watching the shrub closely at the instance of the Agricultural Department at Washington, as well as in conjunction with Dr. Michael of the Marine Hospital Service.

The shrubs, scientifically termed *Iatropha Gossypifolia*, were originally obtained in Venezuela by the United States Government and sent here with a request to observe their growth in his climate and ultimately to test the principle upon leprosy patients.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

All druggists, gen. and spec.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try

Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

All druggists, gen. and spec.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ELELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Have You Seen Our WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

THE ENDLESS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON.

ENDLESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

HARTFORD

Metropolitan

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 21.

Stmr. Walealea, Green, from Kapaia, with 25 bds. hides, 5 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, November 21, with passengers and 3,651 bags sugar, 763 bags coffee, 28 head cattle, 10 bds. hides, 40 hogs, 136 bunches bananas, 39 bales tobacco, 630 pkgs. sundries.

Wednesday, November 22.

Stmr. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco, with passengers and 2,300 tons of freight.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, from Molokai.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai.

Am. stmr. City of Sydney, Pillsbury,

3 days from San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, —days from Portland.

Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Peterson,

39 days from Tacoma: lumber to Oahu Building Co.

Thursday, November 23.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Ele-

ele, with 3 pkgs sundries.

Stmr. Mauna Meake, Tullett, from Kapaia, with 300 bags rice, 5 pkgs sun-

dries.

U S A T Pathan, Butler, from San

Francisco, with troops for Manila.

Stmr. J. A. Cammins, Sealie from

Koau.

Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Phillips from

Brisbane and Sydney Pass and made

to T. H. Davies & Co.

Sch. Golden Gate, Pama, from Mo-

loka.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 25 days

from San Francisco: 1,000 tons inde-

nd passengers, to H. H. Field & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 21.

Stmr. Kinua, Freeman, Molokai,

Mau and Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudio, Cameron, Maui.

Stmr. Makaha, Pedersen, Makaweli.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kolo-

Wednesday, November 22.

Stmr. Ka Au Hou Mosher, Mana-

mau.

Stmr. Wainalea, Green, Kapaia.

Stmr. Kilohana, Lahaina.

Stmr. Maui, Weisbarth, Paauhau.

I. S. stmr. Solace, Dunlap, Manoa

via Guam.

Thursday, November 23.

Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Phillips, for Victoria.

Sch. M. M. Madson, for Ham-

akua.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, for Molokai.

Stmr. Kalaeu Hea, Parker, for He-

kalau.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Nov. 14.

New sh. Fort George, for Honolulu, bk. Diamond Head, for Honolulu, Nov. 15.

Stmr. Martha Davis, for Honolulu, bkt. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu, stmr. Senator, for Honolulu, stmr. Pathan, for Hon-

olulu, stmr. Bernmoor, for Honolulu.

POET GAMELE—Arrived, Nov. 14,

schr. Little Bennett, for Hilo.

BRISBANE—Sailed, Nov. 10, stmr.

Warrimoo, for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Sailed, Nov. 12, sp. Jabez

Homes, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Nov. 13,

schr. A. J. West, from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov.

14, schr. Endeavor, from Honolulu;

Nov. 15, schr. Emma Claudina, from

Hilo.

HONGKONG—Sailed, Nov. 14, stmr.

America Mart, for Honolulu.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Nov. 12, sh.

Tinguas from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Nov. 13, stmr.

Orange, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived Nov. 12, stmr.

from Honolua.

CHARTERS.

The Allen & Sons redwood at Eure-

ka for Honolulu, William H. Smith

owner of Tacoma for Honolulu, J. M.

Weathersby, Esq., master at Tacoma for

Kehi.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS

Proprietary Office

San Francisco, Cal.

Proprietary Office in San Francisco,

conducts its vessels to will co-operate

in the Proprietary Office by

conducting meteorological observa-

tions made by the office can have

relied upon.

If any vessel is to be chartered

for the purpose of carrying

the same, it is required to

make application to the office

for the same.

It is required that the charter

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